

be put into effect, but some require more study and on a few we have reservations." Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL says he will have many questions about the Gesell report this week when the military comes before his Senate committee asking more than \$50 billion.

This report, in our opinion, is the ultimate in the reckless abandon being condoned by the administration to overcorrect the racial situation.

*Cuba*  
**Who's Kidding Who About Our Cuban Policy?**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, July 30, 1963

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, News Director Ralph Renick of station WTVJ in Miami recently aired an editorial about the U.S. policy toward Communist Cuba which should be brought to the attention of all interested in this serious problem.

Mr. Renick quoted from the May 22 statement by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Edwin M. Martin, and then Mr. Renick added his own comments as follows:

Secretary MARTIN. We are engaged in a variety of measures, unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral, which are designed to increase the isolation of Castro.

Mr. RENICK. Here we point to reports that shipping to and from Cuba is picking up almost daily with full knowledge of the U.S. Government.

Secretary MARTIN. To increase his serious economic difficulties.

Mr. RENICK. Here we ask why this week's closing off of money transfer to Cuba wasn't done months ago.

Secretary MARTIN. To prevent by military means, if necessary, any export of aggression from Cuba.

Mr. RENICK. Here we point to the relaxation of that once tight quarantine of Cuba and the admission by the State Department this week that Red infiltrators are traveling by air from Cuba to the Cayman Islands and then to other points in the hemisphere. And this admission came only after a newsman broke the story.

Secretary MARTIN. To thwart Cuban based and supported subversion of Latin American governments.

Mr. RENICK. Here we need only mention the rapidly deteriorating situation in Venezuela, British Guiana, and possibly Haiti.

Secretary MARTIN. To increase the costs to the Soviets of their maintenance of Castro.

Mr. RENICK. Here we would ask where the Communists have ever given up; because of high costs.

Secretary MARTIN. To persuade the Soviets that they are backing a losing and expensive horse.

Mr. RENICK. We would call the horse far from losing—it certainly is still in the race.

Secretary MARTIN. To effect the withdrawal of Soviet military forces in Cuba.

Mr. RENICK. Here we only repeat what recently returned Cuban exiles constantly report—the increase of Russian presence in Cuba.

Secretary MARTIN. And to maintain surveillance of Cuba to insure that it does not again become a military threat to the United States or its allies in this hemisphere.

Mr. RENICK. We didn't realize that Cuba had ever stopped being a threat to the United States. That winds up Mr. Martin's official policy statement. Who is kidding who?

While that was the text of the quotes used by Mr. Renick to show the State Department position, and his own comments on each point, one more item of interest should be added.

Back in October of last year, at my personal request, the Select Committee on Export Control of the House of Representatives held hearings on the Castro-Soviet economic and military buildup in Cuba. Of particular interest to this committee was the assistance that had been rendered in the buildup by ships flying flags of free world countries.

At that hearing I pointed out that free-world nations were permitting their ships to carry goods to Cuba. Greek, British, West German, and Norwegian ships were the major offenders. I pointed out that—

The United States is presented with a clear and present threat from the Soviet buildup in Cuba. The weapons, armaments, and personnel now in Cuba add up to a new Soviet offensive in the Western Hemisphere. This offensive is being aided by the 28 free world tankers which ran petroleum products to Cuba in the June-August period.

And what was the official State Department position then? The record of the hearings show that Under Secretary of State George W. Ball told the committee of the Congress the following:

As an island, Cuba is entirely dependent upon shipping for the maintenance of its tottering economy. With the decline of the Cuban economy and with the Soviet buildup of arms and aid, ships and shipping have emerged as a special problem \* \* \* as this situation has emerged, the U.S. Government has recognized that it should take steps to curtail or prevent the use of free-world shipping in the Soviet bloc-Cuban trade.

This was on October 3, 1962. Today, almost 1 year later, free world shipping constitutes a majority of all shipping to Cuba, outnumbering Soviet bloc shipping.

Allied shipping continues to keep Castro supplied. The State Department continues to assure the American people that there is no reason for concern.

Mr. Renick might very well ask, "Who's kidding who about our Cuban policy?"

**The Honest Taxpayer Pays To Support  
the Chiseler**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. BRUCE ALGER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 8, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, the increase of Government welfare programs is breaking down the moral fiber of our people and is leading to graft, chiseling, and robbery of the honest and hard-working taxpayer. Welfare has become a racket where the indolent and the lazy have found a new way of life, living at

public expense without working even unto the second and third generation.

I hope soon the people who have to pay the bill will rise up in anger and put a stop to further Federal welfare programs and serve notice on those who are able to work, but refuse to, that "those who do not work will not eat."

The following item from the U.S. News & World Report of August 12 shows that more than \$5 million of the taxpayers' money in 1 month went to support those who refuse to earn an honest living:

ONE REASON WELFARE COSTS ARE SO HIGH

WASHINGTON.—Among findings in a close look at the program of Federal-State aid to needy families with dependent children:

In 1 month—March of this year—almost \$5 million went to families ineligible for aid.

Nationwide, about 5 in every 100 receiving the aid were not entitled to it.

The survey was made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at the direction of Congress.

**Houston FHA Office**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. GRAHAM PURCELL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 5, 1963

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, an article which appeared in the Galveston, Tex., Mainland Times on July 31, 1963, describes the operations of the Houston district office of the Federal Housing Administration, and the district director, Mr. Neal Pickett.

The praise for the operations of this office by Mr. George Beach, secretary of the Galveston County Home Builders Association, is worthy of notice. I commend the article to my colleagues:

One of the noticeable islands of efficiency amid the storm-tossed seas of Federal bureaucracy is the Houston district office of the Federal Housing Administration, according to George Beach, secretary of Galveston County Home Builders Association.

This office handles Federal mortgage insurance on homes, apartment projects, office buildings, and commercial structures in Houston and a 37-county area of southeast Texas. Nineteen hundred and sixty-two was the third best year in the history of the Houston office in which it insured 5,200 loans for homeowners and businessmen, totaling more than \$70 million.

This is a vital contribution to the economic lifeblood of Houston and southeast Texas particularly in the construction industry.

The main reason for this is that the district FHA Director, former Mayor Neal Pickett, has shown a commendable, and typically Houston, spirit of "Let's get the job done," since he was appointed 19 months ago. He will address the La Marque Rotary Club August 8.

Since he took over, the waiting time for processing loan applications has been cut from about 7 weeks to about 7 days. The volume of loans insured under his direction has placed Houston in its proper national rank, commensurate with the dynamic expansion of Houston and southeast Texas in this space age era.

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subsequently in cities and towns throughout the country.

I want to respectfully commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House, and to Members of the other body, Mr. Carter's statement on the subject, particularly as it regards the State of Alabama.

The Montgomery Civitan Club, which sent me a copy of Mr. Carter's remarks, joins me in endorsing his views completely.

His statement follows hereunder:

AN ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE JAMES J. CARTER, PRESIDENT OF THE ALABAMA BAR ASSOCIATION, AT THE WHITE HOUSE, JUNE 21

Law is for everyone. Without law, liberty would be nonexistent. Alabamians have traditionally been law-minded people. We are still a law-minded people. Our respect for law and order is deeply ingrained, and, even in the face of strong provocations and agitations, our people have responded with commendable dignity and restraint. Patience and restraint, however, grow thin at times when outside meddlers and fund raisers with sanctimonious professions of righteousness and piety, and under the spurious label of "nonviolence" seek to incite and influence peaceful communities.

We are sick and tired of having the white citizens of our State unjustly pictured as lawless hoodlums. When Negroes fill the streets and seek to precipitate clashes and incidents; when at the hands of a mob made up of Negroes a policeman is stabbed in the back; when a white taxicab driver has his vehicle overturned and his life almost taken by "nonviolent" demonstrators; when a thousand or more Negro children, at the behest of fund-seeking agitators, abandon school and discipline and run wild through the streets and stores; when buildings are set on fire and Negro mobs stone the firemen who come to extinguish the flames; the so-called nonviolence campaign is revealed as a provocative movement not only lacking respect for law and order but filled with vitriolic contempt therefor.

In the name of law and order the time is long past due when people in high places in this country should stop encouraging, and should speak out against, the exhibitionists and publicity seekers who seek to influence the emotions of men with what they call nonviolent freedom rides, freedom walks, kneel-ins, sit-ins, and street demonstrations. These are devices of duress and pressure and threats, and pressure begets pressure and chronic hostility and ultimately frustration and violence. Law and order is not just for white citizens. Negroes, too, are subject to law and order. The many blessings of liberty, which can be enjoyed only in an orderly society, carry with them many responsibilities. To destroy order in the name of liberty is to incite anarchy. Order can no more be rightly abandoned by Negroes than by white persons.

Law and order has not broken down in Alabama, and I am confident that it will not. In past weeks the agitators in Birmingham, with their so-called nonviolent mobs, taunted and defied the duly constituted authorities who with patience, courage, and fortitude performed the unpleasant duties that were theirs. Anarchy did not prevail. Father Albert S. Foley, chairman of the Alabama Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, was quoted as saying: "The white community of Birmingham has observed law and order. The Negro community has not observed law and order." Another press dispatch said: "Foley said a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) which King heads, told him the group's treasury was nearly depleted and the demonstrations were needed to spark lagging contributions." Is this re-

sponsible conduct, or just a front for a massive fund-raising campaign?

Law and order? Yes. But Negro agitators and their sympathizers and followers are not a privileged class above the law, and they should not be encouraged to so believe. The lives, liberty, and property of citizens should not be allowed to be placed in jeopardy by any lawless element, black or white.

## The Gesell Report Would Overcorrect the Racial Strife and Damage the Armed Forces

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 8, 1963

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a timely and well-written editorial by Mr. Leon Smith, editor of the Free Press, Thomaston, Ga. This editorial appeared in the issue of August 6, 1963.

Once again this dedicated newspaperman has performed a service to his community by pointing out the dangers which are contained in the Gesell report.

The inherent danger in the philosophy which generated this report does not concern itself alone with the controversy over rapid forced integration or other phases of the civil rights controversy. The greatest danger is that, if implemented, the recommendations contained in the report would subvert the Department of Defense and all its component parts from the primary role of defending this country into a massive force to implement a political doctrine for purely political purposes.

As Editor Smith points out, such a course "could prove disastrous for this Nation." His editorial, in full, follows: THE GESELL REPORT WOULD OVERCORRECT THE RACIAL STRIFE AND DAMAGE THE ARMED FORCES

The Federal Government is going beyond all reason in their latest efforts to have the military of this country actively push the politically motivated civil rights battle.

Evidence of the extremity in the Kennedy administration's effort to overalleviate the grievances of the Negro race of this country was unearthed last week when it was discovered a virtually secret committee had been at work to push integration inside and through the Armed Forces and to make recommendations.

At this writing only the blackjack idea of placing segregated communities on off limits to the military has been made public.

But we have a copy of the initial report of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces together with the cover letter from Secretary of Defense Robert T. McNamara.

If the Committee is taken the least bit serious and permitted to force its ideas on the military of this country it will demoralize our Armed Forces to a point that we could fall to the Russians without so much as firing a weapon.

The Committee would have the commanders of military bases throughout this country use political and economic pressure to force communities surrounding military bases to submit to change in local customs.

To give an illustration of the extremes

to which this report goes we quote from one portion pertaining to base commanders: "He can also point to the successful program of equality of treatment and opportunity which exists on his base and to the economic dependence of the community upon the base." "Commanders should develop a plan under which military personnel of all races would be permitted to patronize only those facilities which receive his express approval. Qualifying establishments might be issued a display placard or decal."

In the 93-page report are found these other attitudes and recommendations from the committee:

More recruiting should be directed toward Negroes to correct the insufficient flow of Negroes into the services and to increase the pitifully small number of Negro officers.

Negroes should be located in jobs throughout the services regardless of their individual preferences in order to have a few everywhere and in all positions.

Promotion boards should have more Negro officers on them, because white officers are consciously or unconsciously discriminating against Negroes on promotions.

Special officers (on each base) should be appointed with biracial staff to handle all complaints of the Negroes, and such complaints should be encouraged with full protection of the complainant from any punitive action. (This is above and outside the normal channels all servicemen have for registering complaints.)

Base commanders should see to it that more Negro girls are brought on every base for social functions and fewer girls who believe in segregation; that Negro hostesses should be considered for base clubs rather than white.

Base commanders should appoint biracial committees to break down segregation practices in neighboring communities; service personnel should not join off-base civic clubs if they are segregated.

The voluntary practice of Negroes gravitating to one base service club and whites to another should not be permitted.

Intimidation of base commanders with this directly quoted from the report: "It must be made clear to base commanders and others concerned with these problems that they will be measured in terms of their performance. It should be made clear that officers showing initiative and achievement in this area will enhance their performance ratings and obtain favorable consideration for promotion and career advancement."

These are but a few of the recommendations in the report which has come to be known as the Gesell report for its chairman, a Washington lawyer.

The Armed Forces is made up of 8.2 percent Negro personnel yet, should this report be taken seriously by the Department of Defense and pushed by the administration, the remaining 91.8 percent of the military personnel would have their way of life altered, promotions hampered and be forced into the field of politics.

Such action could prove disastrous for this Nation. The military has always remained aloof from local situations, politics of local, regional or national nature, and concerned itself with the defense of the country.

President Kennedy wrote, in his cover letter on the report to the Secretary of Defense: "The committee's recommendations regarding both off-base and on-base conditions merit your prompt attention and certainly are in the spirit that I believe should characterize our approach to this matter."

Mr. McNamara has written, in a return memorandum for the President, that directives, manuals, and regulations are being prepared on the subject and that a system for regularly monitoring and measuring progress in this field is being instituted. He writes that "Many of these have been or will